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COAL INDUSTRY NEWS

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NEWS ROUNDUP

Changes in federal black lung legislation are being urged by Congress' General Accounting Office. In a report, it notes that the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act authorized the Labor Department to approve claims on conflicting or inconclusive medical evidence affidavits from spouses and others, or presumptions based on years of coal mine employment. GAO suggests that **medical evidence be the basis for determining disability** and death from black lung and that benefits should be awarded only to miners who are totally disabled by black lung or to their survivors.

* * *

Europeans are eager to buy U.S. coal because of its high quality, "relative closeness of supply, and the political stability and acceptability of this nation," said Assistant Commerce Secretary William B. Morris Jr., who heads the Reagan administration's coal interagency working group. But Morris, who just completed a market exploration trip to France, Italy, Belgium and The Netherlands, added that he also **found doubts about U.S. commitment** to upgrading transporation systems, maintaining quality control and remaining cost competitive.

* * *

Australia's coal miners went on strike as labor-management relations worsened. Exports ceased almost immediately as 76 mines in New South Wales closed. But the **real impact will be more general** if the government is forced to reintroduce electric power restric-

(Continued on page 2)

INSIDE

HOW MUCH ALTON COAL will be mined is a matter for the courts, not the Interior Department, to decide, a federal judge ruled. **Story on page 2.**

A CRACKDOWN ON FRAUD produced a series of arrests in New York and Boston, with the far-reaching investigation continuing, reports Gene Smith **on page 3.**

THE SYNTHETIC FUELS CORP. cut several proposals from funding consideration. Eight of the remaining 11 projects involve coal, observes Marcy Gordon **on page 4.**

CLEAN AIR REGULATIONS must be maintained if the public is to accept greater coal use, testified Russell Train, former Environmental Protection Agency administrator. **Story on page 7.**

Gov. Brown, Sam Church to Meet

Kentucky Considers Blasting Restrictions

By Steve Marcy

WASHINGTON — Kentucky officials have promised to meet with United Mine Workers President Sam Church, Jr. to consider banning the blasting technique that may have led to the deaths of seven miners near Grethel, Ky., last week.

UMW sources told *Coal Industry News* that Church would meet with Gov. John Y. Brown, probably this week, and other officials to discuss putting before the Kentucky legislature a bill banning a practice known as "shooting the solid," in which bore holes are angled into a solid coal seam in a "V" pattern and filled with explosives. The blasted coal is then scooped up and hauled to the surface.

The UMW sources could not confirm when the Church-Brown meeting would occur. Church was traveling through the Appalachian coal fields last week and the disaster completed disrupted his schedule. It was thought that UMW safety division head Joe Taylor would also attend.

Special Section
EXPLOSIVES
Inside

The disaster occurred in eastern Kentucky's Floyd County, close to the Virginia border. Both states have procedures for certifying shot firers, and only they are allowed to conduct the practice. A Mine Safety and Health Administration official here said it would not be known how many of the victims killed Wednesday were certified.

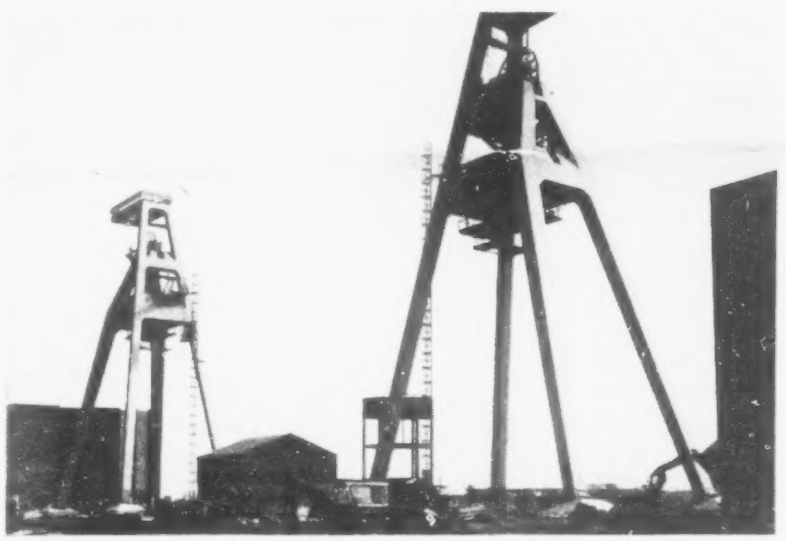
A Virginia official said that "conventional" mining, which uses explosives, is permitted throuhout Appalachia, thought it is declining in use. He knew of no state that has banned the practice.

The accident occurred in the district of Rep. Carl Perkins, D-Ky., chairman of the Education and Labor Committee that has jurisdiction over the Mine Safety and Heath Act. Perkins' office said he had not signaled any plans to make a statement. His office also could not say what views, if any, Perkins has on blasting into solid coal seams.

Puzzling Aspect

Willard Stanley, Kentucky's state mines and minerals commissioner, speculated that explosives caused the disaster. Puz-

(Continued on back page)



REACTIVATED IN 1981 after 25 years, the Thorne Colliery works, along with other British coal mines, would have been idled had the National Union of Mineworkers membership voted to strike. The Yorkshire facility's design, geared to aesthetics as well as efficiency, received a major design award for its twin headframes. (British National Coal Board photo)

Union's Strike Rebuff Offers U.K. Chance to Build on Export Inroads

By Steve Sasanow

LONDON — The prospect of a disruptive walkout by the United Kingdom's 220,000 mineworkers has subsided now that 55 percent of the National Union of Mineworkers membership has rejected their leadership's call for a strike.

In announcing the results, the union said 113,144 miners voted to accept the pay offer and 91,477 voted against it. Eighty-two percent of the miners voted, officials added.

A work stoppage over the National Coal Board's 9.3 percent annual wage increase offer could have ended in a major confrontation with the government both over pay awards and energy supplies. Up to now Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her cabinet have kept a low profile on the dispute indicating that it was a matter for the coal board and the miners to settle between themselves.

Negotiations will resume Tuesday with every prospect of a settlement now that the strike weapon has been removed from the mineworkers' union armory.

The outcome of the rank-and-file's vote Jan. 14 and 15 was announced by the union's leadership last week. It is being seen as a rebuff to the mineworker union's militant faction of the mineworkers' union, previously assumed to be in the ascendancy following the election of leftwinger Arthur Scargill to succeed moderate Joe Gormley as president of the union.

Derek Ezra, the coal board's chairman, is particularly anxious to defend the surprising inroads that the United Kingdom is making into the European market at a time of deep recession and gloom. From a figure of 4.8 million metric tons in 1980, the U.K. exported 9 million metric tons last year (plus another 1.5 million metric tons of coking coal, mainly to Finland). The target figure is to reach 15 million metric tons in the next year or two.

(Continued on page 4)

$15 Million Coal Terminal Project May Be Shelved

By Carl Cahill

CHESAPEAKE, Va. — Lack of long-term contracts with coal exporters and buyers may cause plans for a $15 million coal terminal here to be abandoned.

"We had some success finding users for a pier," said Harold C. Greenberg, "but we are not comfortable with our progress. We now want to re-evaluate the entire coal market." Greenberg is president of the Florida-based First Miami Corp. which holds an option on a 43-acre waterfront site on the southern branch of the Elizabeth River.

He said that his company could lose the option if it does not act by Jan. 31. "We'll probably make some decision in the next couple of weeks," he told *Coal Industry News*.

In the spring of 1981, First Miami bought an option on the 43 acres and announced plans to build a coal terminal. Later, the firm bought an adjacent 34 acres and announced plans to use it both for the coal pier and a railcar assembly plant.

The railcar assembly plant is under construction, according to Greenberg, but his company has not done "anything at all" on an extension of its option on the 43 acres.

Nor has First Miami filed requests for the use permit and environmental permits it would need for the coal pier, Greenberg said. Such permits would take at least 60 days to process, according to James Kirby, assistant planning director for Chesapeake.

The Cheasapeake coal pier plans are not the only ones experiencing difficulty. A proposed $90 million pier in Baltimore was abandoned temporarily last fall when three of four coal exporters dropped from the plan, and new coal pier proposals from New Orleans north to New York are being re-evaluated because of high interest rates and the uncertainity of the future of the export market, according to the National Coal Association.

A proposed state-owned coal pier in Portsmouth may be cut from an annual capacity of 27 million tons to 18 million tons because of the uncertainity of the market through 1990, said Richard C. Culbreth, a Virginia Port Authority spokesman.

Strike Rejection Gives U.K. Chance to Expand Exports

(Continued from page 1)

The export breakdown shows the coal board successful, albeit in a small way, in many European countries. Belgium takes 210,000 metric tons; France 2.75 million; West Germany 1.5 million; Italy 70,000; Luxembourg 30,000; The Netherlands 500,000; Denmark 1.9 million; Norway 65,000; Sweden 16,000; Portugal 31,000; Spain 90,000; and the Republic of Ireland 340,000.

In order to keep this trade, the coal board reluctantly concedes that it is selling at less than the market price of 36 to 37 pounds per metric ton ($68.40 to $70.30 U.S.) although not, it emphasizes, below cost of production. The obvious explanation is that the coal board is keen to deplete its mounting stocks. At home these total around 42 million metric tons, half of which is held by the U.K.'s main customer, the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Because of the high stocks, the the electricity board was not unduly perturbed by the strike threat to its power stations (80 percent dependent on coal) and other possible repercussion on Britain's electricity supply. The electricity board, while burning around 1.8 million metric tons a week, reckoned it would be able to survive at least 10 weeks with careful management.

What the electricity board made very clear to the the coal board, and thus to the miners, was that any disruption would jeopardize the supplies agreement with the the coal board, forced on it by the government to protect coal production.

The electricity board's agreement to buy a minimum of 75 million metric tons a year was conditional on price increases remaining below the rate of inflation and on continuity of supply.

The most recent price increase to the power plants was 7.5 percent, well below the current inflation rate of 12 percent. But if the coal board had lost its battle to keep wage levels within budget, then the inevitable rise in the price of coal would have shattered the the electricity board deal.

The electricity board would have started to look again overseas for cheaper supplies, especially for its south coast and Thames River power stations where imported coal, despite transport costs, compete with U.K. production. It also has 1 million metric tons of Australian coal stored in Europe for use in any emergency.

Prospects of coal imports from the USA or Australia in any quantity, however, seem unlikely. The coal board at least says that only the unusually high exchange value of sterling allowed that particular trade to flourish in 1979-80.

The other major home customer, the nationalized steel industry, might also have been tempted to look elsewhere. Despite its own production problems steel is upping its intake of U.K. coal from 4.7 million metric tons to nearer 5.25 million metric tons in 1982, but trend might have been reversed.

All in all, therefore, an end to strike talk is welcome news not least because of the delicate state of the current investment program.

Only after a concerted campaign by both the coal board management and the mineworkers' union did the government agree to substantially underwrite the continuation of the $135 million investment plan for coal. Any rocking of the boat could have taxed government patience with the inevitable outcome of pit closures and confrontation. Not that the miners are going to go away for long. In July they will meet to formulate next year's pay demand, and under the new leadership this is bound to be controversial. The fact is there are in the mineworkers' union those who regard the mining workforce as a key weapon in attacking the Tory government. They succeeded in 1974 in bringing down the Edward Heath Administration and still hope one day to repeat the performance against Margaret Thatcher.

WHERE U.K. 1981 COAL EXPORTS WENT

(In millions of metric tons)

France	2.75
Denmark	1.90
West Germany	1.50
Italy	0.70
Holland	0.50
Irish Republic	0.34
Belgium	0.21
Sweden	0.16
Spain	0.09
Norway	0.06
Portugal	0.03
Luxembourg	0.03

Source: British National Coal Board

In 8 of 11 Remaining Qualifying Projects

Synthetic Fuels Corp. Favors Coal in Wake of its Project Funding Cuts

By Marcy Gordon

WASHINGTON — Eleven project proposals — eight involving coal — have survived the "first cut" by the Synthetic Fuels Corp.'s board.

The corporation's directors selected the projects from a pool of 28 in a closed session during their meeting in Nashville, Tenn., last week. The 11 synfuels ventures will now be carried along to the next phase of deliberations under the corporation's first, $8.4 billion round of financial assistance.

The "first cut" projects include seven coal conversion ventures, one involving heavy oil, one with oil shale, one with coal-oil mixtures and one with peat.

They are:

• North Alabama Coal Gasification Project, Murphy Hill, Ala. — Originally started by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the project would use a GKT gasifier to produce 355 million gallons a year of methanol, starting in 1986. Sponsors: Santa Fe International, Kidder Peabody and Air Products & Chemicals (loan guarantee requested).

• Cool Water Gasification Project, Daggett, Calif. — Would use the Texaco gasification process to produce 4,300 barrels of oil equivalent per day, starting in 1983. Sponsors: Texaco, Inc., Southern California Edison Co., Electric Power Research Institute, Bechtel Power Corp., General Electric Co., Empire State Electric Energy Research Co. and JCWP, a Japanese consortium.

The sponsors originally requested a joint venture with the corporation, but are now seeking a price guarantee.

• Breckinridge Project, Breckinridge County, Ky. — Would use the H-Coal direct liquefaction process to produce 49,800 b/d of liquid products, starting in 1987. Sponsors: Ashland Oil, Inc. and Bechtel Petroleum, Inc. (loan guarantee).

• Memphis Light, Gas & Water Project, Memphis, Tenn. — Would use the U-gas process to produce 50 billion BTUs per day of medium-BTU industrial gas, starting in January 1985. Sponsor: City of Memphis (price and loan guarantees).

• Tennessee Synfuels Associates Project, Oak Ridge, Tenn. — Would use KBW gasifiers, Pullman Kellogg methanol synthesis and the Mobil MTG catalytic process to produce 50,000 b/d of gasoline, starting in 1985. Sponsors: Koppers Co., Inc. and Cities Service Co. (price and loan guarantees).

• Hampshire Energy Project, Gillette, Wyo. — Would use KBW and Lurgi gasifiers, methanol synthesis and the Mobil MTG process to produce 19,377 b/d of unleaded gasoline, 914 b/d of liquefied petroleum gas and 1,618 b/d of mixed butanes, starting in 1985. Sponsors: Kaneb Services, Inc., Koppers Co., Inc., Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and Standard Oil Co. of Ohio (The latter is not requesting financial assistance.) (price and loan guarantees).

• Wyoming Coal Conversion Project, Converse County, Wyo. — Would produce 300 million cubic feet per day of high-BTU gas. Sponsors: Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. and Ruhrgas Carbon Conversion, Inc. (price and loan guarantees).

• Calsyn, West Pittsburg, Calif. — Would use "dynacracking" to convert heavy oil into 1,645 b/d of fuel gas, 2,211 b/d of naphtha and 1,463 b/d of a heavy petroleum distillate. Sponsor: California Synfuels Research Corp. (loan guarantee).

• Paraho Ute Shale Oil Facility, Uintah County, Utah — Would use the Paraho surface retorting technology to produce 30,000 b/d of shale oil, starting in mid-1986. Sponsor: Paraho Development Corp. (price and loan guarantees).

• CoaLiquid Project, Shelbyville, Ky. — Would produce 1,000 b/d of coal-oil mixtures by pulverizing coal, mixing it with fuel oil and water, and emulsifying the mixture with ultrasonic treatment. Sponsor: CoaLiquid, Inc. (price guarantee and purchase agreement).

The project beat out a rival proposal sponsored by Banklick Corp. and R.C. Durr Co., Inc., to produce 6,060 b/d of coal-oil mixtures in Jacksonville, Fla.

• First Colony Project, Creswell, N.C. — Would convert peat to methanol (156,000 gallons per day) using KBW gasification technology, starting in 1984. Sponsors: Energy Transition Corp., First Colony Farms and J.B. Sunderland (price and loan guarantees).

Project sponsors for the Cool Water gasificiation facility decided to go ahead with construction last month after they tired of waiting for $75 million in aid from the corporation. The Electric Power Research Institute obligated itself to make up any shortfalls in funding that might occur if not enough project participants could be found to cover costs.

These qualifying proposals, deemed mature by the corporation, will now move on to the "project strength" phase of evaluation. They will be judged according to technological soundness (including scale-up risks), potential for replication, management capability, economic viability, marketability of output and compliance with regulations, especially environmental.

For the projects that pass the strength test, contracts for financial assistance will likely be signed four to six months after the board's next meeting in mid-February.

The 17 "losers" include three coal conversion projects (sponsored by Mapco Inc. of Tulsa, EG&G Inc. of Fall River, Mass. and A-C Valley Corp. of Venango County, Pa.), five shale proposals, four with tar sands, one with heavy oil, three "exotics", and the Banklick coal-oil mixture proposal.

Opposition to Synfuels Corp. Funding Rumbles

WASHINGTON — A freshman Republican Congressman is considering introducing legislation to repeal the $12.2 billion appropriated by Congress to the corporation in 1980.

Rep. Hank Brown, R-Colo., sent a letter to President Reagan last fall advocating, along with other budget-cutting measures, a rescission of the corporation's funding and the $1 billion carried forward from the Department of Energy's interim synfuels program.

"I think the climate (in Congress) is becoming more receptive for (the rescission)," an aide to Brown told Coal Industry News. "At a time when we're cutting aid (for social programs), it's not in the interest of the country to give aid to major oil companies. It's clear to us that the (synfuels) program has been a failure."

He said Brown could move to cut off synfuels funding during Congress' upcoming debate on the administration's proposed budget for fiscal 1983.

Brown, who was president of the Republican freshmen in the House, told Reagan in the letter that "even though almost all of the oil shale projects eligible for federal subsidies under (the DOE interim program) are located in my congressional district, I do not think we can justify federal support for major energy companies."

A letter with a similar message was sent to Budget Director David Stockman last week by Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., one of the early architects of Republican tax policy.

Kemp criticized Stockman's proposed increases in taxes on cigarettes, alcohol and gasoline, and asked the budget chief why he is ignoring billions of dollars in "corporate welfare" — including federal subsidies for synfuels projects.

"At a time when the world is awash in oil," Kemp wrote, "the federal government is spending over $3 billion to build synfuel plants for Exxon, Gulf and Union Oil of California."

The letter was also signed by Rep. Trent Lott, R-Miss., the assistant House Republican leader. — Marcy Gordon

Methanol Unit Tested

GRREENWICH, Conn. — Amax Inc. is testing a methanol powered diesel tractor in mine reclamation at its Ayrshire Mine near Evansville, Ind. The test is part of an Amax feasibility study of coal-to-methanol fuels. The Evansville test is scheduled for 2,000 hours. Tractor engine is a 210 horsepower Caterpillar D7 unit.

A recently completed Amax study of a prospective plant to produce daily 2,100 tons of methanol from coal demonstrated technical feasibility, but indicated the market for methanol would not absorb the plant's output. Plans for construction have been postponed.

Colorado Mines Bought

BOSTON — Subsidiaries of Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates and Nicor Inc. of Naperville, Ill., have completed their purchase of two steam coal mines near Grand Junction, Colo.

Coal Accounts for 60% of Their Market

Explosives Suppliers Look Forward to Second Half '82

by Gene Smith and John A. Moore

NEW YORK — Heavy coal inventories and uncertainty in major coal consuming industries are casting a shadow over explosives sales to the coal market for the first six months of 1982. Beyond that, the picture appears to brighten.

With nearly 60 percent of United States explosives and blasting agents consumption going into coal mining, projections of a 10.1 percent increase in U.S. coal production for the year as a whole are being welcomed by those who supply the mines.

Reflecting individual coal company forecasts which mix optimism with caution, explosives marketers express guarded hopes that 1982 will see their products consumed at a rate matching or topping the 2.5 billion pounds domestic coal mining used in 1980. This compared to 2.24 billion in 1979.

Reviewing 1981 explosives business, much depended on where you stood in the marketplace. Companies with heavy positions in quarrying, coal mining's nearest rival as a consuming industry, accounting for some 30 percent, and construction, at about 25 percent, felt the economic problems being encountered in those industries.

Engineers Viewpoint

"Most construction work was down," reports Donald H. Matthews, president of the Society of Explosives Engineers. "In some places, the coal industry was very depressed. Some mining in the far West was very active, including coal. The deep miners did very well. In New England, construction was very bad and quarrying was off in most places."

Dr. Clavin J. Konya, executive director of the trade association, concurs, remarking that "overall, coal was about the same as a year ago."

That wasn't particularly bad. The U.S. Bureau of Mines has estimated 1980 conumption of explosives and blasting agents neared the 4.3 billion pound mark, about 4 percent over the previous year's figure.

Because of high coal stocks, electric utility load and finance uncertainties, a murky steel mill outlook and a lagging construction market, rosy forecasts for explosives are scarce short-term. This is despite a National Coal Association projection of an 11.9 percent increase in Eastern production and 6.6 percent rise at Western mines. It is partially because the NCA also expects a 10.8 percent rise in coking coal demand during 1982.

Not Bragging

The outlook for the coming year is really nothing to brag about, according to Matthews and Konya.

"I don't see anything fantastic for explosives this year," says Matthews, who is also president of Explosives Engineers Inc., Sparks, Md.

"If construction opens up,it could be a good year," Konya believes. "Some of our members are optimistic, but they don't see any real improvement before late summer. Over the long term, obviously, we know that coal usage will have to increase and we expect out business to improve with that."

Conoco Inc., parent of Consolidation Coal Co., in a new forecast, projects that domestic coal demand will rise at an average annual rate of 4 percent, from 800 million tons in 1980 to 1.2 billon tons in 1990. This would mean a climb from 20 percent of total U.S. energy consumption in 1980 to 26 percent in 1990.

In *Coal Industry News'* 1982 Outlook Issue (Jan. 11), John Corcoran, chairman of this newspaper's Editorial Advisory Board, has estimated that utility consumption could reach 890 million to 900 million tons in 1990, with industrial consumption at 145 million to 150 million. On top of this would be steam coal exports of 75 million to 90 million tons.

Such projections support long-term optimism in the explosives and blasting agents industry.

The SEE's Matthews feels "the first six months will be very slow because of heavy inventories of coal and at the quarries."

Some Doing Good

Like others, he points out that some companies did very well — and expect a good year. "For our industry," explains Matthews, "it will depend on the specific areas. I know of one account of ours that is busier than ever and looks to continue that way, but I wouldn't care to identify it."

For some companies, geography counts. In 1980, seven states consumed 58 percent of all explosives and blasting agents. In order, these were: Ky., Pa., Ala., W. Va., Ohio, Ariz. and Ind.

Companies in the business include: DuPont, Atlas, Hercules, American Cyanamid, Austin Powder, Gulf Oil Chemicals, Monsanto, Union Oil of Calif., Phillips, IMC Chemical, Southern Explosives, Ireco, Columbia Nitrogen, Goex, W.R. Grace, Kaiser, Sierra Chemical, U.S.Steel, Independent Explosives and Hawkeye Chemical.

Matthews and Konya were interviewed as they prepared to attend the 8th annual meeting of the Society of Explosives Engineers at New Orleans.

From 30 Nations

At the gathering, a mutual interchange of ideas will take place between members from 30 nations.

Traditionally, the SEE annual assemblage has featured no formal central theme. Rather, the society's members listen to technical papers and discuss the latest in explosives and blasting technology. The need for simplified governmental regulations is expected to be a topic at the SEE meeting, and both Matthews and Konya feel that overly restrictive regulations have been one of the industry's chief problem areas.

Matthews put it this way:

"The big problem is regulatory at all levels, primarily because we are dealing with explosives and there are so many different attitudes involved. We are definitely oriented towards safety and efficiency because we can't afford to face a lot of claims against us. But we are agreed that we are saddled with too much paperwork."

Asked to identify those states that have the most sensible attitudes towards explosives, Konya came up with "probably Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Kentucky." To which Matthews added: "Maryland is one of the most closely regulated states, probably because it's so close to Washington and OSHA." He hastened to add that "the East Coast area tends to have more intensive statutes than the rest of the nation."

Technical Sessions

The agenda for this year's meeting at New Orleans is replete with technical discussions of new and proven blasting techniques. There appears to be special emphasis on the after-effects of blasting on the public. One session is entitled "The Strange World of Insurance".

George E. McCormack, a consultant, will also report on coal mining and tunneling in China.

The association produces a large paperbound volume of each year's proceedings. This is virtually a primer on the latest techniques of a highly specialized field vital to the coal industry.

The SEE is dedicated to the idea that commercial explosives benefit humanity. Its conference on explosives and blasting technique reflects this. Its program is overseen by a panel of experts representing universities, industry and government.

Uniformity Need

At its 7th annual meeting, Lawrence C. Schneider, Kentucky's top explosives official, stressed the need for uniformity and consistency in regulation.

Schneider pointed out the need for careful control and regulation of explosives to prevent accidents and prevent misuse. He mused that between government and industry, "this is just about the extent of agreement between these two groups."

In 1980, Kentucky consumed 749 million pounds of industrial explosives. Schneider estimated that his state accounts for about 16 percent of the national market.

The Kentucky official recalled the flap caused when the governmental body he heads was set up — and when it tried to coordinate local and state laws and then get "a meeting of the minds" with federal agencies.

He pointed to Kentucky's excellent safety record in a state where 4,500 persons were employed as blasters."

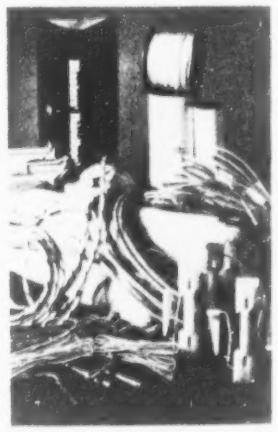
How come? Because, he replied, Kentucky took the approach that "the most complex set of regulations will do more harm than good if they are not understood or cannot be applied with common sense."

EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING SALES TO COAL MINING

(Thousands of pounds)

	1979	1980
Permissibles	44,891	52,476
Other high explosives	25,793	24,912
Water gels and slurries	74,739	93,916
Ammonium nitrate fuel-mixed blasting agents	889,368	981,454
Unprocessed ammonium nitrate	1,202,612	1,350,601
Total	2,237,393	2,503,359

Source: Bureau of Mines, "Mineral Industry Surveys", Explosives Annual.



Society of Explosives Engineers Plays Key Role in Industry's Progress

CLEVELAND — The Society of Explosives Engineers, the organization of those involved in blasting engineering and related technology, has the markings of both a professional society and a trade association.

Headquartered at Montville, Ohio, about 35 miles east of Cleveland, the SEE is a direct decendent of the American Blasting Society, boasting a long and significant history of contributions to coal mining and other industries.

Membership in the organization is open to "any individual who is presently engaged in explosives engineering," which the society describes as "that area of engineering practice where judgment and experience are utilized in the application of scientific principles and techniques as pertains to construction, quarrying, mining, demolition, geophysical prospecting, vibration control, drilling and blasting, and the use and handling of explosives in general."

The Society of Explosives Engineering's objectives include:

- Advancing the science and art of explosives engineering.
- Promoting explosive engineering for the public good — through research, education and other constructive efforts.
- Providing forums and media through which experiences with the principles and techniques of explosives engineering may be reported, discussed, and published in the furtherance of the general benefit.
- Maintaining a repository for information, both foreign and domestic, on the science and art of explosives engineering.
- Assisting public agencies as a body of specialists composed of all segments of the explosive industry readily available to give services in matters which affect the manufacture, transportation, storage, and the use of explosives and related equipment.
- Establishing certification procedures for all explosives engineers and practitioners.
- Promoting standardization of terminology in explosives engineering, and so far as practicable, develop standard methods.
- Encouraging inclusion of explosives engineering instruction in engineering curricula.

The SEE cooperates with other national and international organizations having common or related objectives, in furtherance of the public interest.

The society's membership encompasses not only those from in the United States, where it was formed, but many in Canada and elsewhere. It has 26 corporate members, including three from outside the United States. Members reside in 47 states and 30 countries.

FACTS & FIGURES — Domestic

	WEEKLY		
	1/9/82	1/2/82	1/10/81
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	16,949	12,590	14,805
Bituminous, year to date	17,956	—	16,996
Anthracite, recent week	126	99	30
Anthracite, year to date	138	—	136
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	114,427	93,258	103,530
Bituminous, year to date	121,225	—	118,850
Anthracite, recent week	231	226	131
Anthracite, year to date	244	—	155

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	WEEKLY		
	1/9/82	1/2/82	1/10/81
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	552	410	542
Georgia	—	—	1
Illinois	1,258	950	1,050
Indiana	619	410	554
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,226	2,145	2,167
Western	852	750	809
Total, Ky.	3,078	2,895	2,976
Maryland	83	50	46
Ohio	794	525	759
Pennsylvania	1,703	1,305	1,755
Tennessee	194	130	133
Virginia	852	610	816
West Virginia	2,476	1,750	2,445
Total, eastern	14,687	11,930	14,053
Western			
Alaska	15	10	10
Arizona	213	130	145
Arkansas	4	10	8
Colorado	387	340	352
Iowa	12	10	10
Kansas	15	11	16
Missouri	106	110	91
Montana	658	525	622
New Mexico	387	280	64
North Dakota	353	260	206
Oklahoma	108	45	80
Texas	639	410	478
Utah	290	125	225
Washington	101	75	85
Wyoming	2,052	1,214	1,336
Total, western	5,340	3,555	3,728
Total, United States	16,949	12,590	14,805

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Reports.

	MONTHLY		
	11/81	10/81	11/80
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal Mining	260.8	257.3	250.1
Bituminous & Lignite	257.3	253.8	246.6
Production employees			
Coal mining	216.6	212.6	207.0
Bituminous & Lignite	213.5	209.5	203.9
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	41.6	42.8	40.2
Bituminous & Lignite	41.6	42.8	40.2
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	12.42	12.17	11.24
Bituminous & Lignite	12.46	12.20	11.27
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	516.67	520.88	451.85
Bituminous & Lignite	518.34	522.16	453.05

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Employment and Earnings.

	WEEK ENDED		
	1/2/82	12/26/81	1/3/81
Transportation: railroad			
Eastern district			
Bessemer and Lake Erie	1,241	1,356	716
Baltimore and Ohio	5,447	4,767	3,874
Chesapeake and Ohio	10,565	9,592	9,448
Consolidated Rail Corp.	5,300	4,537	6,429
Norfolk and Western	15,428	10,624	14,216
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	49	—	48
Western Maryland	1,708	2,098	1,469
Other, eastern district	11	3	530
Total, eastern district	39,749	32,977	36,730
Southern district			
Clinchfield Railroad	1,719	1,006	1,535
Illinois Central Gulf	3,225	2,875	3,791
Louisville & Nashville	9,844	6,606	9,134
Southern Railway	8,232	5,150	6,398
Other, southern district	—	—	—
Total southern district	23,020	15,639	20,858
Western district			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1,110	1,092	1,100
Burlington Northern	19,066	20,671	21,848
Chicago & North Western	561	555	386
Denver & Rio Grande Western	2,839	2,197	3,594
Kansas City Southern	95	111	108
Chicago, Mil., St. Paul & Pacific	970	1,206	815
Missun-Kansas-Texas	24	24	107
Missouri Pacific	3,209	2,531	3,376
Soo Line	75	83	102
Union Pacific	2,497	2,744	2,773
Other, western district	50	37	—
Total, western district	30,496	31,251	34,209
Total, all districts	93,265	79,867	91,797

	WEEKLY		
	1/16/82	1/9/82	1/17/81
Monongahela River, Lock no. 3	320,896	364,712	278,750
Allegheny River, Lock no. 2	4,600	16,000	7,200
Ohio River, Montgomery Lock	214,650	251,200	225,700

In short tons through locks.
Source: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.

	MONTHLY		
	10/81	9/81	10/80
Bituminous and Lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	47,685	48,385	45,019
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	154,165	144,097	177,564
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	115	98	73
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	5,512	5,428	4,481

Note: Data given in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report.

	9/81	8/81	9/80
Coal User Production			
Major direct users:			
Electric utilities (Mil. Kwh., Weekly, 1/9/82	46,017	41,799	48,796
Steel (Short tons, thousands, Weekly, 1/9/82	1,778	1,679	2,324
Cement, Portland, U.S. shipments (Short tons, monthly, 11/81)	5,403,048	5,618,288	5,761,768
Other significant output:			
Aluminum (short tons, Month, 11/81)	364,375	395,565	427,394
Passenger car production, total (week ended, 12/81)	349,702	414,862	469,715
Machine tools: (monthly)			
Net new orders ($000, 11/81)	193,350	213,800	329,050
Shipments ($000, 11/81)	407,700	406,900	400,150

	MONTHLY		
	11/81	10/81	11/80
Price Indexes			
Coal	513.1	511.1	475.7
Anthracite	642.5	629.8	491.2
Chestnut, Pa.	547.8	524.3	426.7
Buckwheat No. 1, Pa.	N.A.	691.4	N.A.
Bituminous	508.0	506.4	474.3
Domestic sizes	619.5	619.5	584.8
Retail dealers	293.1	293.1	276.7
Industrial sizes, spot	435.3	437.7	396.4
Steam electric utility	138.2	140.7	120.1
Manufacturing	282.1	282.1	252.8
Metallurgical, high volatile	757.3	757.3	704.2
Metallurgical, low volatile	744.4	744.4	710.4
Industrial sizes, contrat	144.0	143.2	135.3
Steam electric utility	176.0	174.7	164.9
Manufacturing	128.9	127.1	120.2
Metallurgical, high volatile	106.1	106.1	98.9
Coke (foundry by-product)	470.3	470.3	430.6
Birmingham, Ala.	485.2	485.2	439.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	470.8	470.8	420.4
Detroit, Mich.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Indianapolis, Ind.	484.3	484.3	437.7
St. Louis, Missouri	316.1	316.1	286.8
Philadelphia, Penna.	315.6	315.6	285.8

N.A.-Not Available

FACTS & FIGURES — Exports & Imports

	Quantity in short tons			Dollar Value			Avg. Value per short ton		
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke No. 5213110	10/81	9/81	10/80	10/81	9/81	10/80	10/81	9/81	10/80
Japan	2,593,067	2,277,407	2,402,110	153,058,997	137,029,709	136,452,225	59.03	60.17	56.81
Italy	871,384	518,239	612,522	49,549,593	28,547,041	32,374,670	56.86	55.08	52.85
Canada	752,516	696,212	567,513	45,014,504	42,421,693	33,814,786	59.82	60.93	59.58
Brazil	379,313	223,739	358,564	23,559,244	14,061,312	20,834,785	62.11	62.85	58.11
Netherlands	374,238	138,214	367,790	22,303,149	7,894,456	18,431,465	59.60	57.11	50.11
Spain	321,531	331,942	302,177	18,468,471	19,129,968	15,154,806	57.44	57.63	50.15
Germany, F.R. (West)	311,685	293,212	177,637	17,652,879	16,841,182	9,001,460	56.64	57.44	50.67
Yugoslavia	248,559	189,078	151,848	14,682,901	10,453,735	7,398,295	59.07	55.29	48.72
Belgium	230,304	520,349	131,518	13,804,636	31,816,057	7,179,920	59.94	61.14	54.59
United Kingdom	221,791	80,319	205,205	12,341,066	4,653,507	10,859,058	55.64	57.94	52.92
Sweden	179,630	286,735	192,075	10,290,965	16,364,500	10,760,996	57.29	57.07	56.03
France	162,600	384,763	423,704	8,192,296	24,151,308	24,803,130	50.38	62.77	58.54
Total, above	6,646,618	5,940,209	5,892,663	388,918,701	353,364,468	327,065,596	58.51	59.49	55.50
Total, other nations	659,693	811,859	467,346	38,686,829	46,672,200	25,533,170	58.64	57.49	54.63
Total, all nations	7,306,311	6,752,068	6,360,009	427,605,530	400,036,668	352,598,766	58.53	59.25	55.44
Bituminous coal, others No. 5213120									
Canada	1,843,945	1,542,450	1,170,388	86,689,026	73,391,622	48,446,004	47.01	47.58	41.39
Japan	412,047	413,521	97,121	21,923,163	20,637,689	4,505,380	53.21	49.91	46.39
Denmark	407,216	369,687	194,711	17,419,052	15,736,966	10,006,454	42.78	42.57	51.39
Netherlands	384,815	237,733	175,696	18,350,747	10,972,791	8,051,967	47.69	46.16	45.83
Italy	287,729	442,062	48,022	14,856,718	20,590,324	1,863,285	51.63	46.58	38.80
China, Taiwan	268,884	299,261	121,241	11,069,108	12,400,219	4,637,157	41.17	41.44	38.25
Finland	229,136	220,369	51,334	10,284,888	10,240,682	2,035,228	44.89	46.47	39.65
Spain	226,556	253,817	113,067	10,720,124	12,042,260	4,558,519	47.32	47.44	40.32
France	184,354	305,198	228,935	7,831,877	14,051,274	9,789,487	42.48	46.04	42.76
Germany, F.R. (West)	145,700	291,961	101,675	6,449,267	14,557,644	5,025,489	44.26	49.86	49.43
Belgium	112,425	51,750	89,826	4,581,885	1,971,272	3,236,818	40.76	38.09	36.03
Total, above	4,502,807	4,427,809	2,392,016	210,175,855	206,592,743	102,155,788	46.68	46.66	42.71
Total, other nations	296,101	408,916	452,228	13,330,721	20,709,421	19,247,755	45.02	50.64	42.56
Total, all nations	4,798,908	4,836,725	2,844,244	223,506,576	227,302,164	121,403,543	46.57	47.00	46.68
Lignite No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	2,681	3,701	1,601	378,510	1,011,007	286,942	141.18	273.17	179.23
Coal coke for use as fuel No. 5213148									
Total, all nations	114,932	86,830	253,596	7,282,495	5,508,375	14,093,094	63.36	63.44	55.57
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Japan	209,210	171,894	136,583	10,963,349	9,263,055	6,251,568	52.40	53.89	45.77
Netherlands	151,494	81,885	61,695	7,876,293	3,405,754	2,702,134	51.99	41.59	43.80
Canada	122,026	51,538	138,736	7,477,367	2,579,565	4,982,884	61.28	50.05	35.92
Total, above	482,730	305,317	337,014	26,317,009	15,248,374	13,936,586	54.52	49.94	41.35
Total, other nations	280,394	216,912	261,031	14,584,648	12,920,020	9,469,258	52.01	59.56	36.28
Total, all nations	763,124	522,229	598,045	40,901,657	28,168,394	23,405,844	53.60	53.94	39.14
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	1,921	11,258	94	194,638	653,924	12,544	101.32	58.09	133.45
Anthracite No. 5213170									
Korea, Rep. (West)	166,654	133,105	81,071	6,421,454	4,504,668	3,159,707	38.53	33.84	38.97
Total, all nations	251,999	307,075	248,161	11,754,232	13,518,374	13,530,439	46.64	44.02	54.52

Macawber Engineering Receives Contract in Illinois Switchover

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Macawber Engineering, Inc. has been awarded a million-dollar contract by the State of Illinois for Macawber Denseveyor coal and ash conveying equipment for a state university at Macomb. This is the first of many state installations that are to be converted from oil to coal under a program advanced by Gov. James R. Thompson. Under the program, Illinois coal will be used as fuel.

The university boiler house comprises three 100,000-pound per hour boilers. Coal will be delivered in 20-ton loads from road vehicles to a ground bunker. A Denseveyor will pump the lump coal through a 6-inch diameter pipeline either directly to three 10-ton stoker hoppers above the boilers or to a nest of six 200-ton coal storage silos. Coal consumption at the three boilers will be monitored and will be displayed on a solid-state control unit.

Dow's Coal Supplies in Place, Will Be Used, President Says

NEW YORK — "We have huge coal supplies in place and we intend to convert them to good use," David L. Rooke, president of Dow Chemical USA, said in a reply to a question at a press conference here.

In his prepared remarks, Rooke said, "Our energy and feedstock security is tops in the industry. We have proven gas equivalent reserves in the United States of more than 400 billion cubic feet. In addition, we have some 725 billion cubic feet of gas equivalent reserves in Canada.

"In the U.S., we have over 80,000 acres of developed oil and gas properties, and undeveloped leases on some 1.5 million more. We also have a stable, low-cost energy source in our lignite deposits. And we already are installing gas turbines that have the capability of burning low BTU gas.

Exchange Negotiated

SAN ANTONIO — Mayor Henry Cisneros is trying to work out an agreement with Mexico to exchange electric power and lignite coal in times of surplus.

The power exchange would be one way for the city to beat the high cost of moving coal by rail from Midwest production areas. Mexico might also export coal to the city from its massive Piedras Negras coal facilities, once the mine begins full production.